

(ESTABLISHED 1991.)

\$30 PER ANNUM.
SINGLE COPY, 10 CENTS

Intimations.

One of the most prominent Medical men of China said :

"Where Bear Brand Milk is Known, the public will have no further complaint as to their milk supply."

For Sale at
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,
THE MUTUAL STORES,
 and all its BRANCHES;
A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.,
 and the Agents—
F. BLACKHEAD & Co.

Hongkong, 2nd October, 1907.

X

THE CITY OF PARIS,
PARISIAN DRESSMAKERS AND COURT MILLINERS,
2, PEDDER STREET, MADAME FLINT, MANAGERESS.

**LADIES COME AND SEE 25,000 FRANCS WORTH OF
NEW GOODS.**

OUR PRICES DEFY COMPETITION. [39

CHAMPAGNE.

G. H. MUMM & CO.

THE MOST POPULAR WINE
Can be had in the following qualities :
EXTRA DRY (Gout Americain).
BRUT (Cordon Rouge).

Sales in the United States exceed the total of all other Brands.

Served in all Clubs and First-class Hotels,
and obtainable at all Wine Merchants in the

Colony, and from Shewan, Tomes & Co., sole agents.

Hotels

TIEFEN

REFERENCES

SERVED ESPECIALLY FOR BUSINESS-MEN.
AT THE

CONNAUGHT HOTEL

1.00 to 2.00 o'clock.

CHEAP MONTHLY RATES. | 749

HONGKONG HOTEL.

First Class and Up-to-date.
Military Band during dinner on Saturday Nights.

Hongkong, 21st June, 1907.

VICTORIA HOTEL,
(TELEGRAMS—VICTORIA—SHAMEEN),
SHAMEEN, CANTON,

ON THE BRITISH CONCESSION. IN THE CENTRE OF THE PRAIA GRANDE.

H. HAYNES, Capt. T. AUSTIN,
Manager. Manager.

**BOTH HOTELS ELECTRICALLY LIGHTED AND UNDER EXPERIENCED
EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.**

EVERY COMFORT AND CONVENIENCE FOR RESIDENTS AND TOURISTS.

HOTEL CRAIGIERLEN

PLUNKET'S GAP, the PEAK, near the TRAM TERMINUS, Tel. 56.

For terms, etc., apply to the **MANAGER**,
Houghton, end July, 1908. (2)

168

100-443887-100

Intimation.

Powell's

ALEXANDRA

BUILDINGS.

Bargains.

The end of the Summer Season being at hand, we are now clearing the remainder of our Stock of

LADIES' MUSLIN BLOUSES.

SUNSHADES

and WASHING SKIRTS

at Very Low Prices.

NEW STOCK of GOLF JERSEYS, MILLINERY,

&c., &c., &c.,

Just arrived.

WM. POWELL,
LTD.,
ALEXANDRA
BUILDINGS,
Hongkong.

Hongkong, 5th October, 1907.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

FROM THE INTERIOR OF CHINA.

A RARE AND VALUABLE COLLECTION OF
GENUINE, OLD CHINESE PORCELAIN,
IN ALL COLOURS AND SHAPES,
Comprising Specimens from the TAMING, KANG HI, YUNG CHING, KIEN LOONG
and Other Periods.
RARE JADES, CRYSTALS, AMETHYSTS, AGATES, BRONZES,
EMBROIDERIES, &c.

Will be offered by the Undersigned at
PUBLIC AUCTION,

ON
Thursday and Friday,

the 24th and 25th October, 1907, commencing each day, at 11 A.M., at "THE CITY HALL."

At the same time
A UNIQUE SELECTION OF FINELY CARVED IVORIES by well-known Artists will
also be offered For Sale.

On View from Monday, the 21st October, 1907.

TERMS—As usual.
Catalogues will be issued.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 17th October, 1907.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions
to sell by
PUBLIC AUCTION,
FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED,
ON
TUESDAY,

the 22nd October, 1907, at 11 A.M., at their
Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road,
corner of Ice House Street.

100 DOZENS SLAZINGER

1907 CHAMPIONSHIP TENNIS BALLS,

44 DOHERTY

AND

15 RAMSAY RACQUETS.

TERMS—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 14th October, 1907.

Intimations.

THE
CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND
MORTGAGE CO., LD.

(CAPITAL PAID UP.....\$1,000,000.)

Undertakes and Executes

THE OFFICE OF

TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF WILLS,

ATTORNEY, &c., &c.,

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 22nd May, 1907.

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY

LIMITED.

TIME TABLE

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. Every 10 minutes.

9.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.

11.00 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

3.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

5.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS.

8.45 p.m. and 9 p.m. to 11.15 p.m.

every half hour.

SUNDAYS.

8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.

9.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. Every 30 minutes.

9.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.

10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.

11.00 a.m. to 12.00 noon. Every 15 minutes.

12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

1.00 p.m. to 1.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

1.30 p.m. to 2.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

2.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

7.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

SATURDAYS.

Extra cars at 3.15 p.m., 11.30 p.m. and

11.45 p.m.

SPECIAL CARS by Arrangement at the

Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS

Des Voeux Road Central.

JOHN D. HUMPHREY & SON,

General Managers.

Hongkong, 4th June, 1907.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY,

LIMITED.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks of 37 1/2 lbs. net \$5.00 per Cask

ex Factory.

In Bags of 750 lbs. net \$8.00 per Bag

ex Factory.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,

General Managers.

Hongkong, 3rd October, 1907.

Intimations.

A. CHAZALON & CO.,
4, Queen's Road Central,
WINE, SPIRIT AND COAL MERCHANTS AND
GENERAL STOREKEEPERS.

Just Unpacked.

BARCLAY PERKIN'S TOUT

in pints and Baby bottles.

FRENCH SYRUPS

GRENADE, GROSEILLE, &c.

VICHY, PERRIER, ROCHEMAURE

AND

Other FRENCH MINERAL WATERS

ALSO

Large Assortment of CANNED GOODS

suitable for Pic-nic.

Hongkong, 15th May, 1907.

HUMBER CYCLES.

THE BEST IN THE
WORLD.

Cycles Makers

ROYAL WARRANTS

TO

H.M. KING EDWARD VII.

AND

H.B.H. PRINCE OF WALES.

WITH THE LATEST, BEST 3 SPEEDGEAR,

GEAR CASES AND DUNLOP TYRES.

From \$120 to \$150 each.

GUARANTEE FOR 3 YEARS.

WILL CLIMB ANY HILL ON THE LOW GEAR.

Postmaster's Notice: For 38

years the name of the HUMBER has been

as a guarantee of good workmanship.

DRAGON CYCLE DEPOT,

AGENTS,

11, D'AGUIAR STREET AND KOWLOON.

Hongkong, 10th July, 1907.

AN APPEAL.

THE SUPERIORESS of the ITALIAN

CONVENT, CAINE ROAD, begs most

respectfully to APPEAL to the Residents of

Hongkong and the Coast Ports, for their kind

patronage and support, and desires to state

that she will be pleased to receive orders for

all kinds of NEEDLE WORK.

Gentlemen's Shirts made to order, and Cuffs

and Collars renewed on old ones.

Ladies and Children's Under-clothing, Children's

Dresses, and all kinds of Embroidery,

Materials can be supplied, if required.

The Superioress will also be most grateful

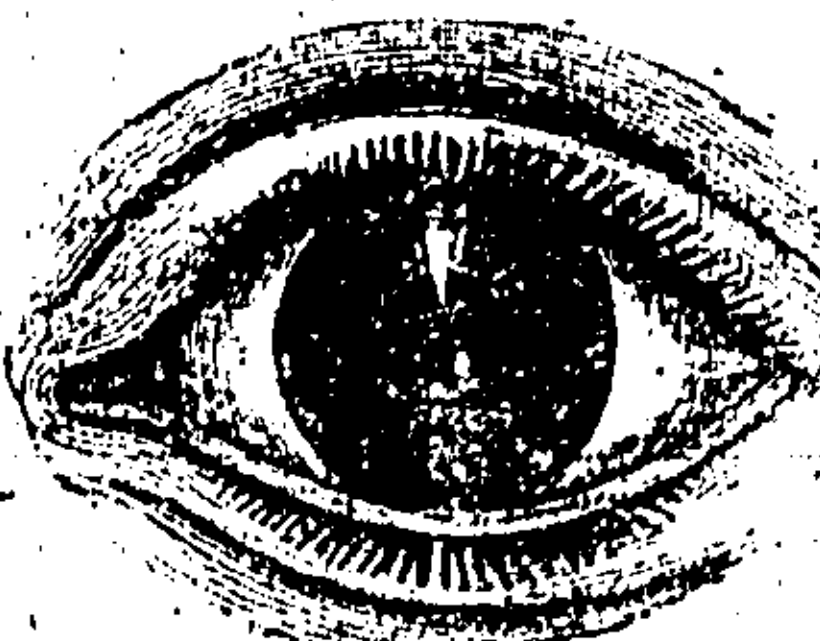
for any PAPER, or old ENVELOPES to be made

into Books for the Children of the Poor Schools,

who are taught by the Sisters.

Hongkong, 22nd April, 1893.

EYES RIGHT!



N. LAZARUS, OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN,
3, PEDDER STREET, HONGKONG.

WILL test your eyes free of charge, and if they are wrong will put them right.

Lenses Ground. All kinds of Repairs. Spectacles for all requirements.

Ask, or write, for Illustrated Booklet on "Defective Sight"—free.

LONDON, CALCUTTA, SHANGHAI,

41, John Street, Bedford Row, W.C. 30, Bentinck Street, 566, Nanjing Road.

Hongkong, 27th November, 1905.

A SONG OF CHANGES.

It was my heart went singing
Under the boughs of May.
That wept with May's beginning,
Ere that day!

It was my heart went singing
(That had desired to die),
With joy, when Love came, bringing
A bluer sky.

It was my lips that trembled
Under the boughs of June,
When deeper life dissembled—
Broke the tune!

It was my lips that trembled,
When Love of them grew fain,
With stress that reasssembled
Old ghosts of pain.

And now for me no singing,
Ere's a land of flowers!
For summer winds are winging
Summer hours.

And now for me no singing,
Though Love is left to go,
Ere autumn greets us, bringing
The griefs we know!

—Fall Mail Gazette.

RECORD OF THE PAST POSTAL YEAR.

ENORMOUS INCREASE IN THE VOLUME
OF BUSINESS.

We are not only a nation of shopkeepers, as
Napoleon declared; we are now a nation of
letter-writers and receivers of letters.

The fifty-third annual report of the Post
Office tells the British public that the letters
and parcels delivered in the country during the
year 1906-7 reached these huge figures:

Letters.....2,804,400,000
Postcards.....831,400,000
Halfpenny packets.....913,200,000
Newspapers.....189,100,000
Parcels.....104,820,000
—a stupendous total of 4,802,920,000.

This is an all-round increase, varying from

2 to 4.7 per cent.

The average number received by each per-

son is:

64.1 letters.

19 postcards.

21.3 halfpenny packets.

4.3 newspapers.

2.4 parcels.

THE PICTURE POSTCARD.

"The growth in the popularity of pictorial
postcards apparently reached its climax two
years ago," says the report, "and the rate of
increase appears to have returned to the
normal."

No fewer than 18,491,770 letters and
1,009,848 parcels were registered during the
year.

The Betting Act and the telephone are to-
gether cutting into the profits of the Post
Office for express delivery letters. The num-
ber of "express" missives was 1,073,258—
an increase of 6 per cent. This increase is less
than that of the previous year. "The decline
is most marked in London," says the Post-
master-General, "and this result may be at-
tributed to the increased use of the telephone
for messages formerly delivered by express
messengers and to the steps recently taken by
the police to restrict the activity of betting
agencies—a class which makes considerable use
of the express service."

DERELICT MONEY.

Undelivered packets—letters unaddressed,
and articles found loose, etc.—reached the
large total of 29,766,394—an increase of nearly
10 per cent. Some of these careless corres-
pondents actually took the trouble to send re-
gistered packages, and no less than £16,694 in
cash and £671,044 in bills, cheques, postal
orders, and stamps was included in this wreck-
age.

The Foreign Parcels Post handled 4,047,676
packages—of which 2,757,591 were dispatched
from this country and 1,271,785 were received
into the country.

MONEY ORDER BUSINESS.

The financial side of the Post Office work is
enormous. No fewer than 70,814,500 inland
money orders, representing £37,997,139, were
issued. Foreign and colonial orders number-
ed 2,974,452, and amounted to £3,338,544.

The issue of postal orders, which seemed
to be growing in popularity even before the
limerick fever came on reached the total of
102,247,000, and amounted to £40,878,000—an
increase of 5 per cent.

The Savings Bank accounts for the year are
summarized thus:

Deposits.....£43,980,779
Withdrawals.....£44,703,002

The convenient "withdrawal-upon-demand"
facilities have been used 47,584,440 times during
the year.

The net increase in the depositors on the
year is 359,735.

IRISH THRIFT.

Singularly enough, Ireland seems, according
to the Savings Bank, to have the thriftiest
depositors in the kingdom. The average amount
to the credit of depositors is:

Ireland.....£20 18 2

England and Wales.....14 17 4

Scotland.....13 8 2

But, on the other hand, while only one person
in eight has an account in Ireland, one out of
every three in the population has a Savings
Bank account in England.

Last year 89,491,000 telegrams passed over
the Post Office wires, an increase of .01 per
cent.

The P.O. has dealt with 1,140 Marconigrams
addressed to ships at sea, and with 15,853 Mar-
conigrams received from ships at sea.

The use of the telephone trunk service has
enormously extended, the conversations num-
bering 19,803,350, an increase of 10.18 per
cent.

FIVE MILLIONS PROFIT.

The profit-earning capacity of the Post Office
is still cheerfully evident from the figures of
the year:

Revenue.....£17,361,042

Expenditure.....£12,899,787

Net profit.....£4,561,255

As the expenditure had increased £402,775,
and the revenue increased by only £207,019,
the net profit is £143,756 less than on the pre-
vious year.

The working of the telegraphs and telephone
services involves a deficit of £602,055, but it is
encouraging to see that the deficit is £38,764
less than in the previous year.

Intimations.

FOUNDED IN HONOUR.

No doubt you have seen in the papers such
announcements as "this—concerning some
medicine or other." "If, on trial, you write that
this medicine has done you no good we will
refund your money." Now, we have never had
reason to speak in that way concerning the
remedy named in this article. In a trade
extending throughout the world, nobody has
ever complained that our medicine has failed,
or asked for the return of his money. The
public never grumbles at honesty and skillfully
made bread, or at a medicine which really and
actually does what it was made to do. The
foundations of

WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION.

are laid in sincerity and honour, the knowledge
of which on the part of the people explains its
popularity and success. There is nothing to
disguise or conceal. It was not dreamed out,
or discovered by accident; it was studied out,
on the solid principles of applied medical
science. It is palatable as honey and contains
all the nutritive and curative properties of Pure
Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod
livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of
Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and
Wild Cherry. This remedy is praised by all
who have employed it in any of the diseases it
is recommended to relieve and cure, and is
effective from the first dose. In Anemia,
Scrofula, Nervous and General Debility, In-
fluenza, La Grippe, and Throat and Lung
Troubles, it is a specific. It is precisely what
it is said to be, and has won the confidence of
the public on that basis. You may resort to it
with a faith and hope that arise from the history
of what it has done for others. Dr. Thos. Hun-
stuck says: "The continued use of it in my
practice, convinces me that it is the most
palatable, least nauseating, and best prepara-
tion now on the market." One bottle proves
its intrinsic value. "You cannot be dis-
appointed in it." Sold by chemists throughout
the world.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S DEPART-
MENT.

IT is hereby notified that information has
been received from the Military Authorities
that FIELD FIRING will be carried out
as under:—

On the slopes of Beacon Hill in a North-
Westerly direction, between 8 A.M. and 1 P.M.
on the 10th and 25th instant.

From Custom's Pass in a Westerly direction
towards Kau-lung Peak on the 21st, 22nd,
23rd, 24th and 25th instant.

F. H. MAY,
Colonial Secretary.

Hongkong, 14th October, 1907.

THE TRADE MARKS ORDINANCE,
1898.APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION OF
TRADE MARKS.

NOTICE is hereby given that W. R.
LOXLEY and COMPANY, of
Victoria, Hongkong, Merchants, have, on the
1st day of August, 1907, applied for the re-
gistration in Hongkong, in the Register of
Trade Marks, of the following Trade Marks:—

1. The representation of a Chinese woman

spinning.

2. The representation of 3 feathers and the

Intimation.



A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

E

WATSON'S
CELEBRATED
BLEND.

VERY OLD LIQUEUR

SCOTCH

WHISKY.

A PURE MALT

WHISKY

OF

GENUINE AGE

VERY FINE

AND

MELLOW.

Per Case - - - \$15.00

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 12th October, 1907.

BIRTH.

On October 13, 1907, at Shanghai, the wife of H. A. GRAY, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

On October 14, 1907, at Shanghai, HORACE HANBURY, youngest son of the late Sir Thomas Hanbury, K.C.V.O., of La Mortola, Ventimiglia, Italy, to ALEXANDRA BEATRICE KATHLEEN, youngest daughter of the late Sir Frank Souter, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., J.R., Commissioner of Police, Bombay, etc.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1907.

THE DEAR LOAF.

On 13 June last, in writing on "Weather Food, and Trade," Mr. L. G. Chiozza Money, M.P., pointed out that "we had then a worse wheat situation than had obtained for years," and that higher prices have arrived, and it remains to be seen what will be their effect on trade. That they will play a part in bringing about the inevitable decline from the present boom there is no doubt. Under the above caption in a London daily last month he says:—When your food costs you more, you have less to spend on goods, and if fewer goods are called for the producers of goods suffer. The Argentine supplies of wheat will save us from what would be a very bad wheat situation indeed. Fortunately, and as is not the case with Canadian, Australian, or Indian wheat, we can rely upon Argentina as a great and growing bread supplier for many years. Here is the wheat import record for January to August in 1905, 1906, and 1907, the imports of flour being included, and expressed in terms of wheat:

	From 1905.	1906.	1907.
Russia.....	16.8	10.4	8.3
U.S.A.....	6.2	22.5	19.7
Argentina.....	13.0	17.2	20.0
India.....	18.2	7.1	9.1
Australia.....	9.6	6.8	6.2
Canada.....	3.4	9.0	8.5

From above and all other places..... 75.0 77.1 77.7
The curious variations of supply shown by these figures are worth particular attention. America, although once more a big supplier, is now sending to England less wheat than Argentina, and will supply still less in the years to come. Canada is not serving the Mother Country well—little better, indeed, than Australia. Australian supplies are not to be relied upon at all. India and Russia are very variable. We may hope that Canada will improve her position in the list, and Argentina will certainly do so, for she has great fields of wonderfully fertile

soil where there is no risk of frost, as in Canada. When all is said we cannot, Mr. Chiozza Money thinks, ever hope to regain the very low prices which obtained some years ago. This fact makes the idea of taxing bread a supreme folly.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

LIEN YU, the Imperial Resident at Lhasa, has wired to Peking the advisability of establishing post offices in Tibet.

LADY MacDonald, wife of the British Ambassador to Japan, was expected to reach Tokyo yesterday, having travelled via Siberia.

JAPANESE coal is beginning to be brought to our port for the winter, says the *China Critic* (Tientsin), but it is difficult to see how it can compete with the local products of the Chinese Engineering and Mining Co., The Ching Ching Mines and the Peking Syndicate's fine anthracite coal.

THE Peking Government intends to revise the regulations concerning decorations and also etiquette to be observed in the court or otherwise for foreign guests. It is reported that the Peking Government has ordered all the Chinese Ministers abroad to report upon the procedure now in force in foreign countries.

MR. Anderson, of the Peking Syndicate, has just returned from Weihaiwei where he had been purchasing machinery for his company from the defunct Weihaiwei Gold Mines. The machinery, some tons in weight, came up with him on the *Shantung*, and will be quickly transported to Huanan.—*China Critic*.

A FIRST-CLASS Japanese armoured cruiser, to be named the *Kurama*, is to be launched at Kokusaku on the 21st instant. Admiral Saito, Minister for the Navy, has applied for the honour of the presence of his Majesty the Emperor at the launch. It is believed the Minister's application will be granted.

MR. W. H. Otterwill, of the British Consulate service, has been transferred to Newchwang as vice-consul. Mr. Otterwill was Secretary to the British Legation at Seoul during the days of Sir John Jordan. When he left there, he became vice-consul in the Yunnan province of China, and it is from there he has been moved to Manchuria.

A raw days ago a child while playing within the new reclamation wall in Chefoo; close to where the Russian torpedo boats had been docked, found what it considered to be a piece of old iron and took it home. Its parents (says the *Chefoo Daily News*) commenced to tamper with it when it exploded, killing two children and severely injuring both parents, who are not expected to recover. It is surmised that what they found was a shell.

AT about half-past ten o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in Messrs. Blackhead and Company's coal godowns, at Blackhead Point, Kowloon. When the firemen arrived on the scene it was noticed that a stack of coal was on fire. Throughout the day the fire-fighters battled with the blaze and it was not until evening that it was extinguished. Little or no damage was done to the godowns. The origin is put down as spontaneous combustion, and the damage done by the fire is unknown at present. A gang of coolies were engaged to-day shifting the coal into another warehouse.

THIS collection of edible birds' nests in the Philippines without a licence is now a criminal offence, the Commission having made it such by legislation on the 11th inst. The provincial Government has been called upon to bear the burden of the amendment calling for this prohibition, the new law providing that to issue licences for the collection of this product and to fix fees and make such regulations as may be deemed necessary to prevent the extermination of the birds that build edible nests and a consequent destruction of the edible birds' nest industry. The penalty for the collection of such nests without a licence or for the violation of such regulations shall be a fine of not to exceed £50, or imprisonment for not to exceed 3 days, or both, in the discretion of the Court. The funds derived from the issuance of such licences and from any fines collected for violation of such regulations shall be paid into the township and settlement fund.

LOOKING INTO THE FUTURE.

A DISTRICT WATCHMAN AND A FORTUNE-TELLER.

District Watchman No. 10 has become wiser during the last twenty-four hours. He will be bubbling over with wisdom, and perhaps curiosity, in a few days more when he is handed a slip of paper requesting his presence at the Police Court to play the role of defendant in an assault case. For some time past, it is alleged, the watchman had not received his share of the world's goods, which, naturally, did not tend to elevate his spirits. Yesterday afternoon he decided to learn what the future had in store for him. To think was to act in his case, and the next seen of him he was seated at a table in a flat at 57, New Street, listening very intently to the words of the fortune-teller. He wanted to be told the "truth" and nothing but. The fortune-teller did his best to oblige and so "true" did he unravel the mystery of the future, that, according to him, when he had finished his client refused to pay him. Instead he received a thrashing and was locked up on a charge of attempting to pick the D. W.'s pocket.

At the Police Court, this morning, the fortune-teller—Li Tam—was arraigned before Mr. F. A. Hardland on the charge. The district watchman attempted to prove, but not to the satisfaction of the Court, that the accused had tried to rob him. His Worship did not believe his story and discharged the accused, who immediately applied for a summons against the D. W. for assault.

"FORGOTTEN AND PERJURY."

ARREST OF CHINESE WITNESSES.
SENATE JUDICIAL ENDING TO A CIVIL SUIT.

Following the decision given by his Honour Mr. A. G. Wise, acting Chief Justice, at the Supreme Court, yesterday afternoon, in the case wherein Lam Wing, a stall-holder of the Central Market, residing at 20, Wellington St. East (as endorsee for one Hau Kee, a travelling trader), brought an action against the Po Sang firm to recover the sum of \$500.84, the amount of principal and interest alleged to be due under a promissory note for \$500, made by the defendant firm on 21st August, 1907, and payable to Hau Kee on demand; or, in the alternative, the plaintiff claimed as assignee \$500 for money lent to the defendant firm, a sensation was created in native business circles yesterday by the arrest of the plaintiff and three of his leading witnesses on charges of fraud.

In delivering judgment for the defendant firm, it will be remembered that the acting Chief Justice made some very trenchant remarks on the case. He said that the case reeked with fraud, forgery and perjury from beginning to end. The defendants had stated that the chop on the promissory note was quite different from their chop. The plaintiffs then produced further evidence and other promissory notes with a similar chop, and witnesses swore that the manager of the defendant firm had chopped those notes and received the money. That was denied by the defendants. Undoubtedly there was a double set of chops going about. Either it was that the managing partner of the Po Sang firm, Mui Heung, was using them for borrowing money on his own account; or it might be some outside party who was initiating all these outside promissory notes.

And in consequence of this the plaintiff and his three witnesses were arrested by Detective Sergeant Watt outside the Supreme Court, on a warrant, sworn to by Mr. R. A. Harding, who appeared for the defendant firm. Those arrested were—Hau Kee, alias Chung Hau, a trader, of stall No. 93, Central Market; Lam Wing, alias Lam Han Chuen, alias Lam Sai Hing, a stall-holder, 93 and 94, Central Market; Hop Wo Tong, an accountant, residing at Cheung-sha-wan, and Li Hi Shiu, of 18, Connaught Road Central. The charges against them were that of forging a promissory note, purporting to have been issued by the Po Sang firm, and with forging or applying thereto a forged chop, also purporting to be the real chop of the Po Sang firm.

The accused were arraigned before Mr. F. A. Hardland, at the Magistracy, this morning, when they pleaded not guilty to the indictments.

Mr. R. A. Harding appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Reginald Harding for the defence. His Worship—I suppose you want a remand and a date fixed for the case?

Mr. R. A. Harding—Yes, your Worship. It will take some time to get the case up.

Mr. Reginald Harding—It is a rather complicated case, your Worship.

His Worship (after reading the charges)—This case will take some time. I haven't a free afternoon this week or next week. I will, however, remand it, formally, until next week. Then I will see if Mr. Melbourne can take it.

Mr. Reginald Harding—I have an application to make, your Worship. I want to apply for a warrant for the arrest of Mui Heung, the managing partner of the Po Sang firm, and the complainant in this case.

His Worship—He will be here when you want the warrant. What are you charging him with?

Mr. Reginald Harding—Obtaining \$500 under false pretences. This action, your Worship, has been going on at the Supreme Court for some time.

His Worship—What action?

Mr. Reginald Harding said that he thought his Worship had seen the case reported in the newspapers. It was an action to recover \$500.

His Worship—Who was the plaintiff?

Mr. Reginald Harding—Lam Wing and Hau Kee. He then proceeded to inform the Court of the remarks Mr. Justice Wise made at the time he delivered judgment. Mr. Wise, Mr. Harding said, did not know who was guilty. Either his clients or the Po Sang firm were telling lies—it was a case of "terrible perjury."

His Worship—Don't you think this warrant can stand over?

Mr. Reginald Harding—My clients have been arrested, your Worship, and I am returning the compliment. (Laughter.)

His Worship—Oh, I see; you say he got \$500?

Mr. Reginald Harding—Certainly.

Mr. R. A. Harding—At a matter of fact, your Worship, my friend has failed to get judgment in that case.

His Worship—Mr. Harding contends that the plaintiffs failed to make out their case at the Supreme Court.

Mr. Reginald Harding—That would be in every case.

His Worship—I don't see why I should issue the warrant. I here is no chance of the man running away.

Mr. Reginald Harding—He can put up bail, your Worship. He is known to be a very substantial man.

His Worship—Do you consent to bail?

Mr. R. A. Harding—The defendant, Hau Kee, your Worship, is a travelling trader and has no address in the Colony.

His Worship—What bail can your clients put up?

Mr. Reginald Harding—\$500 each?

The other Mr. Harding did not agree to that and bail of \$500 each was ultimately fixed. The warrant against the Po Sang firm's managing partner—Mui Heung—was then secured and executed, and the trial, which will no doubt prove interesting, was adjourned.

Two coolies were found hiding in the lockers of the steamship *Antiochus* just before she left this harbour for Singapore yesterday afternoon. Detective Sergeant Grant made the discovery and took charge of the stowaways. They were charged before Mr. F. A. Hardland, at the Police Court, to-day, with attempting to stow away to Singapore, and were fined \$5 each. They dipped.

CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY.

DIRECTORS' RESOLUTIONS.
PUBLICATION OF PROGRESS REPORTS AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS.

(From a Correspondent.)

Canton, 18th October.
It was announced on the 11th inst. that an extraordinary meeting of the directors would take place the next day. But that date was altered to the 16th when the ten Directors, Messrs. Li, Leung, Leung, Kam, Ko, So, Chih, Pun, Fong and Tsui, met at the head office of the Canton-Hankow Railway Company. Mr. Kam took the chair and Mr. Ko was the vice-chairman. The two resolutions passed are hereby appended:—

(1) The question was discussed as to how the different statements relating to progress reports and financial statements for publication should be made. It was decided that, commencing from the 8th moon, a monthly report of the conditions of surveying and building, purchasing of land, financial standing and the running of trains of the previous month should be published. The object of this publication is explained as follows: Since the issue of the Imperial Edict ordering the opening of the work of the Canton-Hankow Railway last year, all the shareholders' attention had been directed to the surveying and building work, financial administration, purchasing of land and materials, machinery, godowns, buildings and all the other assets and cash accounts of the Company. The first section of the main line was opened to traffic this summer and the head-station was established. More than half of the rails of the second section has been laid and that will soon be opened to traffic. The foundation for the third and fourth sections has been nearly completed, while the work for the fifth, sixth and seventh sections is being carried on. The whole length of those seven sections, extending from Canton to the district of Ying Tak, measures over 200 li and occupies one-third of the main line to be built by this company whose monthly balance sheet and report of this year deal too generally with the above-mentioned details. The reason that so many differences have arisen in the past is because the large and small shareholders are alike kept in ignorance of the true nature of the company's doings, therefore they were liable to believe all sorts of false rumours. It is desirable that such errors should be remedied. But the general suspicion cannot be dispelled unless a true account of all the operations of the company is published once every month. It must be done by filing in the different returns of the various departments together with a general report on the whole. Shareholders can easily refer to these statements when they want to find out anything and ascertain the particulars as though they had been in person to witness the operations. Then they will entertain no more suspicious and no doubt will exist amongst them. It is not only that the character of the officers will not be tarnished by suspicious of dishonesty, but every one will be willing to pay up the 2nd and 3rd calls on their shares. It is unquestionably our duty to allay all difficulty arising from disagreements between officers and shareholders who lay a great responsibility on our shoulders, and we should therefore conduct all the business of the company in the most straightforward and conscientious manner to the satisfaction of everybody concerned. We prepare a general return for each item as follows:—

(a) Engineering department: the work of each section, the condition of every godown or workshop during the month.

(b) Land purchasing department: the condition of every piece of land purchased during the month.

(c) Financial department: every detail of receipt and payment, together with all cash transactions done within the month.

(d) Railway train department: daily receipts of 1st, 2nd, and 3rd class passengers, their number, freight, number of cars running each time.

The 8th moon has now passed and it is the duty of the directors to ask the President or the Chief-manager to publish the report for that month according to the returns together with remarks and minute explanations thereon wherever required. The 17th clause of the Commercial Ordinance states that the board of directors must, at the end of every year, direct the president or general manager to make an annual report and balance sheet of the accounts of a company. This must be done at least once in every year. When the Ordinance says "at least once" naturally it carries the meaning that more than once will be more appreciated, or in other words, the oftener the better. Besides, practice makes every work perfect. Monthly reports are being published by other companies and these returns are intended to make every item most explicit and easy for reference.

Those accounts that have to be audited must be handed over by the presidents, vice-presidents or general manager to the auditors; and when they are found to be correct, are to be published through the board of directors for the benefit of all shareholders at home and abroad. We, the directors, are representing the shareholders wholly on our information. The chairman of committee should read the annual report before the shareholders present in accordance with the 48th clause of the Commercial Ordinance. Now we are going to publish a monthly report through the vernacular daily papers which will prove that the officers are trustworthy and the distrust entertained by shareholders be thus allayed. Please decide whether these statements are properly made out, and if so, they are to be handed to the chief manager who will be directed to have them filed by the different departments with particulars of their actions during the 8th moon. Please also decide whether there is anything required to be done at present and the manager in which it should be done.

CANTON DAY BY DAY.

TREASURY INSPECTION.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Canton, 18th October.
H.E. Viceroy Chang has issued a notification announcing the fact that he will make an inspection of all the accounts in connection with the treasury of the different yamens on the 15th day of the 9th moon.

DEFRAUDING THE REVENUE.

The Canton Likin Authorities have discovered that certain Chinese firms have frequently exported cargo from this port, through a foreign firm, in order to defraud the Likin Bureau of its dues. The case has been reported to the Prefect of Kwangchow, who will give orders to the Nantoi Magistrate to arrest the defaulters, who will be tried and if found guilty of such practice will be severely punished.

RAILWAY AFFAIRS.

A circular has been issued by the committee of the Canton-Hankow Railway Company convening a meeting for to-day for the purpose of discussing the following suggestions:—(1) That a letter be drafted and sent to the shareholders at Hongkong to request them to select a representative on the committee of the board of directors of the company. (2) That the Shanghai representative, Mr. Yip Yui-tin, who has been elected as a member of the committee should be requested to proceed to Canton as early as possible to assume duty. (3) That the newly-elected auditor of the company, Mr. Yip Wai-pak, be asked to attend at once. (4) That the shareholders abroad should be requested to affix their names, addresses and the numbers of shares they hold when despatching telegrams to the company on affairs in connection with the company.

Tsai Kwong, engineer-in-chief of the Canton-Hankow Railway Company, has considered it best to install a telegraphic line instead of a telephone line along the route of the Yuet H-n Railway, in order to avoid mistakes and inconvenience. A number of telegraph operators will be appointed temporarily for service under the company, from the staff of the Canton branch of the Imperial Chinese Telegraph Administration.

AGAINST PROCESSIONS.

Seeing that on some occasions processions are still being held in most of the streets of the city, which are often likely to be the cause of fires and other dangers, the Police Authorities have now issued a proclamation prohibiting different streets from holding such processions, etc., again in the future. It is pointed out that offenders will be severely punished in order that this nuisance may be for ever abated.

POLICE FORCE.

Yesterday, H.E. the Viceroy deputed expectant magistrate Fu Him to proceed to the district of Tungku to make arrangements to organise a police force there.

ARMS FOR YUMCHOW.

The Kun Wu Chia has instructed the different Likin Stations to pass a quantity of arms and ammunition ordered by Tsai Kwok Jen-chang, commander of troops in the prefecture of Yumchow, for the use of his troops. The order has been executed through Messrs. Archbold, Karberg & Co., it consists of an indent for 100 Mauser rifles, smokeless powder, and 50,000 rounds of ammunition.

LIKIN COLLECTIONS.

The amount of likin collected at Kowloon and Lappa for the second month of the 188th quarter from the sixth moon to the seventh moon, is as follows:—Kowloon: Taels 8,000, and Taels 1,300; other dues: Lappa: Taels 5,800, and Taels 1,300 other dues.

Resolutions were passed (1) that all the passenger-tickets must be stamped with the seal of the manner of trains and are to be counter-stamped with that of the Financial Manager, who will report the number of tickets of each class thus stamped to the president every time. The manager of trains and the financial manager must each keep a book entering clearly the numbers of these tickets so as to be easily examined by the auditors; and (2) that the returns for the surveying and engineering department must be filled in and a report submitted and published every month. The distances of the different sections of the main-line vary, therefore the report of each section must be published the day it is presented to the head-office. The returns for the land-purchasing department, and the balance-sheet of the financial department together with all the cash-investments made by the company, must be published once every month while the statement of receipts of each section will be published every ten days.

All these returns are suitable for present use and they are to be handed to the chief-manager through the vice-president.

(2) The second question was the date for ordinary general meetings which was fixed for every Saturday, but the hour was not decided upon.

A resolution was also passed that the date and hour for all ordinary meetings in future be 1 o'clock p.m. on Saturdays of each week.

"HONGKONG AND THE TREATY PORTS."

"TWENTIETH CENTURY IMPRESSIONS."

That the compilers of the *magnum opus* which is shortly to appear under the title of "Twentieth Century Impressions of Hongkong and the Treaty Ports" have been working in earnest may be gathered from the fact that the literary staff have already been assiduously at work collecting data for the great work. The most important interview that Mr. Somerset Playne, manager in Hongkong of Lloyd's Greater Britain Publishing Co., Ltd., has yet had in the Colony, was that accorded him yesterday at Mountain Lodge by his Excellency the Governor, Sir Frederick Lugard. We are informed that his Excellency evinced the deepest interest in the forthcoming publication, and promised to give every assistance possible to the compilers and at the same time also kindly gave Mr. Playne permission to head the list of patrons of "Twentieth Century Impressions" with his name. Sir Frederick has also promised, we are told, to direct Government Officials to afford the Publishing Company's representatives every assistance in collecting information regarding the Colony.

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Telegram.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.

SHANGHAI TRAGEDY.

SIKH WOMAN MURDERED.

ON BOARD S.S. "HWAHSING."

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Shanghai, 19th October, 3.30 p.m.

A Sikh woman was murdered on board the China Navigation Co.'s steamer *Shaoxing* last night.

Her husband, an ex-policeman, has been charged with the alleged murder.

The police have effected three other arrests in connection with the crime.

PIRACY NEAR HONGKONG.

ARREST OF SUSPECTS.

We are given to understand that nine men were arrested by the Water-Police last night on suspicion of being concerned in the piracy of the cargo-boat *Mai Wo*, which occurred on the 30th ultimo, when that boat was midway between Macao and Hongkong, particulars of which appeared in our issue of the 15th instant. Although suspicions were such as to warrant the arrest of the suspects, a rumour has it that the guilty parties are still at large, and that the suspects cannot be identified by the boat people. However that may be, a careful investigation will be made by Inspector Kerr before the suspects are released.

YAU-MA-TI ROWDIES.

POLICE STATION STONED.

For about five minutes last night a gang of rowdies, numbering some fifty strong, made an attempt to enter the Yau-ma-ti Police Station. The attempt was, needless to say, balked.

Some time during the evening a woman was taken into the station on some charge or another. Immediately a crowd assembled outside the station and gradually they attempted to enter the charge-room. An Indian constable on duty shooed the mob away, but they returned in larger numbers. Again they started to force their way into the building and once again they were chased away. Then followed the disturbance, which for a short while had the appearance of a miniature riot.

The crowd gathered in the middle of the road and jeered loudly. And as each jeer went up a shower of stones was hurled at the station, followed by weird howls. A gang of officers then got together and charged the

Telegrams.

[Reuter's.]

The Price of Wheat.

London, 17th October.
Wheat yesterday reached 40/- per quarter in several of the provincial markets.

The International Anti-Strike Conference.

The International Shipping Conference in London has decided to form an International Committee to arrange plans for mutual defence and co-operation against strikes in the future.

Later.

The United States.

The New York anti-governmental paper, *The Sun*, has published an alarmist article in which it says that the chief reason for sending the fleet to the Pacific is to prepare for war with Japan.

The Trans-Atlantic Marooning.
Signor Marconi yesterday morning announced that wireless service between England and Wales had opened, and two London evening papers published short telegrams from America, headed "By wireless."

TYPHOON WARNING.

The following telegram was received by the U.S. Consul General from the Manila Observatory at 11.40 a.m., 16-day—

October 19, 1907, at 10 a.m. Typhoon recurved north Yap and north-west Guam appears now about north Guam moving apparently E.N.E.

CINEMATOGRAPHS AS OBJECT LESSON TEACHERS.

THEIR INFLUENCE IN BANGKOK.

Perhaps it has seldom occurred to the average mind what powerful agent cinematographs are in spreading influence for good or evil. They are the invention of the West, but we have them now giving daily exhibitions in all the towns throughout the countries of the Far East, and these are mostly run by Oriental themselves who are doing a most lucrative business. It is estimated that cinematograph shows have during the last few years taken something like Tcs. 3,000,000 out of Bangkok; and when we consider that these shows have been attended daily by crowds of the average native class, this figure does not appear exaggerated.

The object of the runner of the show, of course, is to attract the biggest audiences he possibly can, and for this purpose he must procure constant supplies of pictures of the most exciting and sensational. Such melodramatic scenes are always in favour with the average cinematograph goer and they are the themes mostly displayed by visitors of the more uneducated class, as they leave a lasting impression on the mind of such in a particular manner.

For example, we have pictures depicting deeds of crime in countries of Europe or America. We have travellers robbed by brigands, or held up for ransom, banks robbed in the most ingenious way, by tunnelling underground, etc. Anarchists committing deeds of destruction by bombs and other infernal machines, trains stopped and looted by bands of disguised ruffians; pickpockets extracting money, watches and jewellery from unsuspecting persons among the crowds in public places and thousands of scenes which tend rather to demoralise than elevate the standard of humanity. What a more powerful incentive to urge wickedness and other evil disposed persons to deeds of crime? Such sordid scenes gloat over scenes like those enumerated whenever represented and talk much of the cleverness, and daring of the *farang* type of a *klein* or *kamai* as the case may be. It is said now in Bangkok that thieves of the town are fast improving on their former methods, and growing more daring, as a consequence of the cinematographs.

How much better would it not be if we had the virtuous side portrayed as real life, by the cinematograph? We have many sublime examples to be selected from. Look at the number of charitable institutions where hundreds of thousands of children who have been rescued from the vile slums are being educated, the many hospitals, and asylums where the forlorn and abandoned ones find a refuge and tender care. See the thousands of charitable souls going round distributing alms to the poor and lowly, visiting the bedside of the dying and offering help and consolation to the widow and orphan. Look at the poor and outcast who are cherished and trained for independence, strong, and self-reliant life, with the hope leading and achievement rewarding effort. See the numbers of philanthropists who give generously of their means in support of such works as these, and the hundreds of self-sacrificing souls who devote their lives to the rescuing and teaching of poor and abandoned children, and the nursing of the sick and infirm. How many thousands—nay, millions—of examples of charity could not be found, calculated to increase the moral standard of humanity; and educate rather than pervert the ignorant in cinematograph and other displays at which the great majority love to gaze?

The cinematograph exhibitors have an important part to play in society, and bad pictures like bad books should be confined to the furnace, as they leave an indelible character on the mind which can never be effaced.

We wish it here to be understood that we do not allude to any cinematograph in particular; we speak of all in general.

What we wish to particularly point out is, what a powerful agent the cinematograph is in spreading influence for good or evil. Switched on the side of morality and virtuous life, the wholesome influence spread would prove a blessing to society in general. On the broad basis of Christian charity and humanity religious differences fade away and with such views we are always glad to co-operate with all whose efforts are directed to the common good.

—*Star Free Press.*

BIG FIRE IN CEBU.

DAMAGES PLACED AT P75,000.

A Cebu despatch of 12th inst. says:—A serious fire occurred in the barrio of San Nicolas last Thursday afternoon about 4 o'clock, consuming about a hundred houses, some of which, some nine or ten, were of considerable value. The total damage is placed in the neighbourhood of P75,000. There was no insurance on any of the buildings.

Among the houses destroyed was that of the president of Cebu, Luciano Bacayo. Very little of the contents of any of the houses was saved, the flames spreading very rapidly owing to the wind blowing at the time. There are some rumours to the effect that the fire was of incendiary origin, one of them intimating that it was started by political enemies of President Bacayo, but as he is not a candidate for reelection not much stock is taken in this report, nor, in fact, in the others alleging incendiary origin.

During the last five years two million and a half pesos in property have been lost in Cebu through fire. The city is entirely without any organized means for fighting fire, there being not even a volunteer brigade nor, in the way of apparatus, anything more than an old, out-of-date hand pump.

A subscription for the relief of the sufferers from the fire of Thursday was started and literally subscribed to. It is understood, also, that the president has wired the Governor-General asking for additional relief. —*Manila Times.*

CONSULAR JURISDICTION.

Quite recently, says the *N. Y. News*, there have been three instances of foreigners, over whom Consuls have refused to take jurisdiction, having been brought before the Mixed Court. Last week two youths named Balinco and Castilho whose claim to Spanish nationality had been repudiated by the Consul, were sentenced by that Court to two years' and to six months' imprisonment respectively. They were undoubtedly young scoundrels of a bad type; with previous convictions against them. Balinco was sentenced to a month's imprisonment at the Spanish Consulate for larceny in Nov. 1904. In April 1906 he received a second sentence of a month at the same Consulate. Three months later, however, when charged with shoplifting, the Spanish Consul refused to recognize him as a Spanish subject and he was convicted at the Mixed Court. In the same way Castilho, with a previous conviction against him at the Spanish Consulate, was refused recognition on the present occasion and had to be brought before the Chinese tribunal. The third case occurred a week ago when a Russian named Rafalko, who had been tried and sentenced by the Russian Consulate in Shanghai a year ago, was brought up at the Mixed Court, because his Consul refused to recognize him. For the most sensational case of this kind we have to go back to 1892, when a man named Sjoberg, who had been previously deported, was shipped back to Shanghai by the Acting Swedish Consul at Nagasaki. When he was subsequently arrested on some charge, the Consul of Sweden and Norway refused to take jurisdiction, and the man was sentenced by the Mixed Court to be caged for one week. The public indignation which this sentence was deliberately intended to arouse caused the Consul to take the matter up and the punishment was commuted to three weeks' imprisonment.

So long as present conditions obtain in China it is generally agreed that the promiscuous herding together of Chinese and foreigners of the inferior classes is prejudicial to both. It matters not that an individual Spanish, Russian or Swedish subject happens to be only poor white trash, who does not deserve to be treated in any way better than a Chinese criminal. To the Chinese he is a foreigner brought down to their lowest level, and they should be given as few opportunities as possible of contemplating the spectacle. It is inevitable that among the human flotsam and jetsam that finds its way to Shanghai in common with other big ports there must be some whose claim to the protection of any particular country has become hopelessly obscured; but the consular responsibility merely because the individual is not carrying the requisite official papers upon his person, there is a wide gulf fixed. In the instances under review we have the repudiation following within a year or two upon official recognition of the individual's nationality. If it were possible to believe, that judicial considerations had prompted the change of attitude, it could be pointed out that according to the majority of codes there is no such thing as the mere casting off of allegiance; it must be preceded by the process of naturalization in another State. Certainly in the countries where conscription is in force would this ruling hold good in respect of military service? But the community as a whole will be compelled to think that in each case the guiding principle on the part of the Consul has been a desire to evade a serious drain upon the Consulate revenue, by allowing the cost of the delinquent's imprisonment to be defrayed by the municipality.

There remains, it is true, the possibility that after a previous conviction fresh evidence is forthcoming, which throws doubt upon the Consul's right to assume jurisdiction. In these circumstances the unfortunate offender who claims protection should not be turned adrift at once, a man without a country, as is generally done, but he should be detained until the question of his nationality can be cleared up. The conception entertained by some Consuls of their duty to this community, is apt to be so vague, that it were well if the fact could be duly brought to the notice of their respective Governments. The latter would then be in a better position to understand the feelings of the bulk of the foreign residents of Shanghai towards a system of administration that gives equal weight to each of the sixteen members of the Consular Body; and they would, we may hope, be more favourably disposed to listen to suggestions for putting an end to the present anomalous condition of affairs. It might also be pointed out for the edification of the Home Governments that reluctance to accept jurisdiction to criminal cases is often accompanied by readiness to well right of citizenship to other nationals, generally with the result of defeating the ends of justice. Recent events have shown that this evil, which it was hoped had abated, is still indulged in to the prejudice of foreign interests.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF KOREA.

A SCHEME FOR JAPANESE COLONIZATION.

An ambitious scheme is on foot among some of the leading members of the Diet and business-men in Tokyo for the formation of a company for developing the natural resources of Korea. In reference to the progress of the scheme, a Tokyo dispatch states that since Japanese suzerainty has been established over Korea, many of the prominent capitalists of Japan have made large purchases of land in that country, and have started the farming industry, but the result so far has been very unsatisfactory, the reason given being that Koreans are mostly employed for the work. The satisfactory development of the country requires the presence of Japanese labourers, and these have already been imported, but owing to the absence of sufficient provision for their protection and assurance of their success, they are very apt to seek other employment. The authorities of Fukuoka and Kumamoto Prefectures have been encouraging the settlement in Korea of the inhabitants of those prefectures by granting subsidies to those emigrating to Korea, but this benefit is enjoyed only by a small minority.

Viewed from a general standpoint in connection with the work of developing Korea, it is considered necessary to establish an organ or body to take control of all works pertaining to Korean progress. The superfluous population in Japan, which continues to increase very rapidly, could be sent to Korea and thus carry on the improvement of the cultivation and the reclamation of the land under systematic methods. While good protection is given to the emigrant, and their success in Korea is assured on the one hand, a financial organisation must be established to help the industry for the development of Korean resources. With this object in view, the Toho Kyokai, an association interested in the promotion of industry and general public interest in Formosa, Korea and Kwantung, has been making investigation through Dr. Matsuzaki and Mr. Mine, who have prepared a scheme, and submitted it to the Association. Their plan is to establish a company for the cultivation of land, and another company for financing the industry. The supporters of the scheme in the House of Peers are Baron Komitubara, Viscount Hotta, Viscount Okabe and Count Ogimachi, and in the House of Representatives Messrs. Minoura (Vice-President), Noda and Shiba. Among the Tokyo business men who favour the scheme are Baron Shibusawa, Mr. Okura, Mr. Toyokawa and Mr. Asakubi. These gentlemen represent all shades of political parties and business circles. Of the Elder-Statesmen, Marquis Inouye and Marquis Katsura are also said to warmly support the scheme.

The success of the proposal depends entirely upon the support of the Resident-General in Korea, and during his recent visit to Tokyo Prince Ito was approached by Marquis Inouye and Marquis Katsura, when he expressed himself as being greatly in favour of the proposal. The projectors of the scheme do not expect any subsidy from the Government, but desire to obtain several privileges in connection with the work. All these details will be arranged by Marquis Katsura (who is going to Korea with the Crown Prince) with the authorities of the Residency-General, and it is expected that upon his return from Korea the prospectus will be published.

COMMERCIAL.

WEEKLY SHARE REPORT.

Reviewing the share business for the week, Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie & Co. write on 18th inst.:

There has been some activity in the market, during the week under review; the most noteworthy features being the steady rise in Hongkong and Shanghai Banks and China Sugars. Banks—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks have shown a marked improvement during the latter part of the week, and the old and new shares close with buyers at \$665 and \$660 respectively, after sales at advancing rates from \$647½ to \$665 for the old, and \$540 to \$655 for the new shares. The London quotation has not fluctuated, and remains quoted at £77.10s.

Marine Insurances.—Canton is quite at \$170. North China has been sold at Tls. 75. The report of the Directors of this Company for the year ending June 30th, 1907, has been submitted to shareholders. The balance at credit of 1906 account, after allowing for the interim dividend of 7½ per cent. paid on the 1st May last, is Tls. 136,013.41, which it is recommended should be apportioned in the following manner: To pay a final dividend of 7½ per cent. on paid up capital, and a bonus of 15 per cent. upon contributory premiums. The balance to be transferred to underwriting reserve account for 1906. As outstanding risks have been running off satisfactorily, it is proposed to transfer £15,000 from underwriting reserve account to the permanent sterling reserve, thereby bringing this fund up to £125,000. The balance at credit of 1907 working account, to 30th June, amounts to Tls. 204,424.45. Unions have risen to \$765, at which rate buyers prevail. Yangtzes are weaker with sellers at \$165.

Fire Insurances.—China Fires have been taken off the market at \$36. Hongkong Fires are still wanted at \$300.

Shipping.—China and Manilla continue in favour at \$15. There are buyers of Hongkong Canton and Macao Steamboats at the slightly reduced rate of \$27. Shell Transports are offering at 43½, after a small sale at \$27½.

Refineries.—A firmer tone prevails in China Sugars which are inquired for at \$105, but none are obtainable at the rate. Perak Sugars are wanted in the North at Tls. 8½.

Mining.—Chinese Engineers have declined to Tls. 15.30, at which rate sales have been put through in the North. Raubs are obtainable at \$3.

Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—Kowloon Wharves are quiet at \$67. Hongkong and

Whampoa Docks have hardened to \$102. In the North, Shanghai Docks are weaker at Tls. 73 after sales. Hongkong Wharves have experienced a sharp decline to Tls. 205, with sellers ruling the market.

Land, Hotels and Buildings.—Hongkong Hotels are in further request at \$100. Humphreys Estates can be placed at \$100. Shanghai Lands are a shade firmer at Tls. 200.

Cotton Mills.—Ewos are still on offer at Tls. 60. International have risen to Tls. 54, while Boy Chees have sellers at the reduced rate of Tls. 280.

Miscellaneous.—Small sales of China Borneos have taken place at \$10. China Light and Powers have been sold at \$6. China Providents have found investors at \$9. Dairy Farms are steady at \$16½ ex the dividend of \$1.30 per share paid on the 14th inst. Sales of Green Island Cements have been effected at \$11½. There are inquiries for Hongkong Electric at \$14½ and Hongkong Ropes at \$15½. Hongkong Ice has changed hands at \$140 and Steam Laundry at \$5½. Wm. Powells have buyers at \$5½. Langkate have dropped to Tls. 31½, but buyers predominate at the rate. Sumatras have sellers at Tls. 115.

YARN MARKET.

In their report dated 16th instant, Messrs. Phiroosha P. Petit & Co. write:—

Our last circular was dated the 4th inst. The outstanding feature of the fortnightly period has been a violent slump in silver, causing exchange on India to drop from Rs. 165 per cent. at date of our last circular to Rs. 154 per cent. at time of closing. While it might have been expected that the collapse in silver would have brought about some agitation in the yarn market, a disturbance is conspicuous by its absence. Indeed, the attitude of both dealers and speculators may be described as purely apathetic. In the absence of business, quotations given herein are purely conjectural excepting in the few cases of special favourite "chops" in which actual business has taken place. Owing to the pronounced hesitancy on the part of dealers to name any prices, the task of determining accurate quotations in the immediate future is a somewhat difficult one. Nor is the difficulty minimized by the fact that, directly one firm of importers determines to sell at a given rate, another is prompt to step in at a figure to undersell his competitor. While this anxiety prevails to unload stocks on an irresponsible market, importers stand to lose by a policy dictated against their own interests.

Moreover, native dealers are endowed with sufficient perception to observe that with the reported failure of the autumnal harvest in India and the near approach of the Hindu New Year on the 5th November next, the bogie of a partial financial crisis in India can be safely reckoned with. Orders are, therefore, presently limited to purely immediate requirements only, as a slackening in prices is anticipated. This latter anticipation is strengthened by the belief that the Northern ports will be frozen towards the end of next month, when the outlets provided by the great marts of the Yangtze ports will be closed to the importation of yarn.

Again, the continued unsettled conditions in the South restrict orders from the Interior to a very material extent. It is true, that the disturbances in the three lower prefectures of Kwangtung do not seem to be possessed of an organized leading, but the chronic outbreak of lawlessness in a somewhat acute form recently renders the shipment of merchandise into the disturbed area a rather precarious venture. Both the rice and silk prospects are reported to be entirely satisfactory and should partially mitigate the evils with which trade in South China has been for some time past severely penalized.

No. 202.—A moderate business transpired. Prices of this count, in many "chops," show an improvement. Some selected threads fetched \$1 better.

No. 161.—Not much in favour. A small business is reported at current rates.

No. 122.—Moved slowly; prices in some instances show an advance of \$1 to \$1½ per bale.

No. 102.—Demand continued in this count. Nearly all chops have been dealt in, and prices show an improvement of from \$1 to \$1½ per bale.

No. 85.—Neglected.

No. 65.—Only two threads changed hands at last market's prices.

Market closes steady.

Sales:—175 bales of No. 61; 4,715 bales of No. 101; 480 bales of No. 121; 165 bales of No. 161; and 1,065 bales of No. 201; in all about 6,700 bales.

Arrivals:—Per steamers *Catherina Apen*, *Fookang* and *Kunwang* (from Calcutta), and *Levanto*, *Wakimya Maru*, *Isok*, *Kagoshima Maru*, and *Aradella* (from Bombay), of about 10,000 bales.

Unsold Stock:—About 41,000 bales.

Uncleared Stock:—About 29,000 bales.

Exchange:—We quote to-day as follows:—

India T.T. at Rs. 153 per cent.
Demand " 154
London T.T. " Sh. 2.05d.—\$
Demand " 2.0 11/16d.—\$
Shanghai " Tls. 73½—\$100.
Silver " " 28 11/16d. per oz.

Writing under same date, Messrs. Cawajee, Pallenjee & Co. report:—

Our last report was dated the 4th inst. per s.s. *Dalla* since when the market continued quiet and only a small business was done in the first few days of the fortnight on the basis of late sales. Subsequently, owing to the incessant and heavy decline in exchange, holders became firmer and demanded higher prices. Dealers, however, in the absence of any large orders from the country were not inclined to improve on their offers, and consequently a trifling advance of 50 cents to \$1½ per bale moderate settlements were effected during the interval. The heavy decline in exchange seems to have not the slightest effect on our market, which now closes steady.

No. 62.—In a trifling request, at previous rate.

Today's Advertisements.

THE TRADE MARKS ORDINANCE, 1898.

APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION OF TRADE MARK.

NOTICE is hereby given that Messrs. N. SCHULDT AND COMPANY, carrying on business at Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, and elsewhere as Merchants, have, on the 29th day of August, 1907, applied for the registration in Hongkong in the Register of Trade Marks of the following Trade Mark:—

The illustration of an entrance to a fort inside or on top of the wall of the fort are depicted six banners each flying from a pole; a stream is depicted running outside of the wall divided from it by a strip of land over which a number of horses are shown to be walking apparently to enter the fort under an archway in the wall, driven by four men on horse back each holding a long whip. In the border at the top of the said illustration are written the Chinese characters 元亨洋行 reading Kwan Ma To meaning "Picture of a number of horses" and in the border below the said illustration are written the Chinese characters 元亨洋行 reading Yuen Hang Yung Hong being the equivalent or Hong name of Schuldt and Company.

In the name of N. SCHULDT AND COMPANY, who claim to be the proprietors thereof. The Trade Mark has been used by the Applicants since the month of June, 1903, in respect of the following goods:—

WOOLLEN PIECE GOODS

IN CLASS 34.

A Facsimile of the Trade-Mark can be seen at the Office of the Colonial Secretary of Hongkong and also at the Office of the undersigned.

Dated the 18th day of October, 1907.

JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER,
Solicitors for the applicants,
8, Des Voeux Road Central,
Hongkong.

[931]

WAR DEPARTMENT CONTRACTS.

TENDERS will be received at the Head Quarter Offices, until 12 o'clock Noon, on TUESDAY, the 12th of November, 1907, for the Supply of—

GENERAL SUPPLIES, "A" (except Milk) including Indian Food-stuffs, for the period from 16th November, 1907, to 31st March, 1908.

Forms of Tender and any particulars can be obtained on application to this Office, personally or by letter, addressed to the Officer Commanding Army Service Corps, between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4 P.M.

The Tenders must be properly filled up, signed and dated, and no Tender will be noticed unless delivered upon the proper form at the Head Quarter Office by 12 o'clock Noon on the above date, in a closed envelope, marked "TENDER" on the outside.

The right to reject any or all Tenders is reserved.

Head Quarter Offices,
Hongkong, 18th October, 1907. [932]

TO LET.

NO. 5, MORRISON HILL.
ONE FOUR-ROOMED HOUSE, at PRAYA EAST, near East Point.

Apply to—
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 19th October, 1907. [933]

VACANCIES for Gentlemen with Private Family. Facing Football Ground, Happy Valley. Terms \$5 per month.

Apply to—
"L. C."
C/o Hongkong Telegraph,
Hongkong, 18th October, 1907. [930]

No. 82.—Nothing doing.

No. 101.—At an advance of \$1 to \$1½ per bale a large business has been put through in desirable spinning.

No. 121.—Superior tickets only have been sold in moderate lots, prices showing an improvement of \$1 per bale.

No. 161.—Small sales at or about late rates.

No. 201.—A fair inquiry has been experienced in desirable tickets at an appreciation of 50 cents to \$1½ per bale.

Sales during the past fortnight comprise of about 55 bales of No. 61; 2,915 bales of No. 101; 1,285 bales of No. 121; 510 bales of No. 161; and 950 bales of No. 201; in all about 5,715 bales. Arrivals per steamers *A. Apen*, *Levanto*, *Wakimya Maru*, *Isok*, *Fookang*, *Kunwang*, *Kagoshima Maru* and *Aradella* amount to about 11,000 bales.

Shipment to Shanghai and Northern Ports 1,500 bales. The unsold stock is estimated at 42,000 bales.

Local Mills:—No business is reported.

Japanese Yarn:—The sales of 315 bales No. 201, at from \$116 to \$118 are reported.

Exchange:—We quote to-day on India at Rs. 154. On London at 2/04.

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

Selling.

London—Bank T.T. 2/04
Do. demand 2/07 1/16
Do. 4 months' sight 2/0 13/16

France—Bank T.T. 2/5 1/2
America—Bank T.T. 49 1/2
Germany—Bank T.T. 2 08
India T.T. 152 1/2

Do. demand 154
Shanghai—Bank T.T. 13 1/2
Singapore T.T. 13 1/2 prem.
Japan—Bank T.T. 90 1/2
Java—Bank T.T. 122 1/2

Buying.

London—Bank T.T. 2/1
6 months' sight L.C. 2/5 3/16
10 days' sight San Francisco & New York. 50 1/2

1 month's sight do. 51 1/2
30 days' sight Sydney and Melbourne 2 1/4
4 months' sight France 2 6 1/2
6 months' sight do. 2 6 1/2
4 months' sight Germany 2 1/4
Har Silver 27 1/16
Bank of England rate 4 1/2
Bank of France 51 1/2
Gorrea 51 1/2

Intimations

THE
ROBINSON PIANO
CO., LD.

INVITE INSPECTION OF THEIR

BABY GRANDS



BY

STEINWAY,
HAAKE,
WINKELMANN,
& Co., & Co., & Co.

Prices from \$750.

Hongkong, 22nd August, 1907. [934]

IF YOU KNOW A GOOD
"SCOTCH"
WHEN YOU TASTE IT YOU WILL
APPRECIATE THE MANY GOOD
QUALITIES

OF
D. & J. McALLUM'S
"PERFECTION"
WHISKY.
IT IS ALL SCOTCH AND THE BEST OF
ALL SCOTCH.
WHAT MORE NEED BE SAID?
YOUR WINE MERCHANT HAS IT OR
WILL GET IT FOR YOU.

A GREAT REPUTATION
IS ONLY WON BY GREAT ACHIEVEMENTS

D. & J. McALLUM'S
PERFECTION SCOTCH WHISKY

HAS A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION FOR EXCELLENCE OF QUALITY
FOUNDED ON THE EXPERIENCE
OF ITS CONSUMERS.

That is Why
WHEN ONCE TRIED IT IS ALWAYS
PREFERRED TO OTHER BRANDS
SIMPLY A CASE OF QUALITY
& FLAVOUR.

SOLE AGENTS:
H. PRICE & CO., LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
12, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 16th October, 1907. [935]

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. E. S. KADOORIS & Co. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT RESERVE.	AT WORKING ACCOUNT.	LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMATE DIVIDEND AT PRESENT QUOTATION. BASED ON LAST YEAR'S DIV.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
BANKS.								
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation (new)	40,000	\$125	\$125	\$1,000,000	\$1,797,167	{ £1.15/- for 1-year ending 30.6.07 @ ex 2/2 3/16 = \$16.04	4 1/2 %	{ \$265 \$265 new issue London 27.10.07
National Bank of China, Limited	10,025	£7	£6	{ £12,735 \$300,000	\$71,203	\$2 (London 3/6) 4th 1903	...	\$5 1/2
MARINE INSURANCES.								
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	{ \$1,075,000 \$300,000	\$233,638	\$20 for 1905	7 1/2 %	\$270
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	£15	£5	{ £100,000 Tls. 50,000	Tls. 185,520	{ Interim of 7/6 for account 1906 @ ex 2/10 11.16 per tael	6 %	Tls. 75 sales
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	2,400	\$250	\$100	{ \$3,000,000 \$450,000	\$1,460,400	{ Final of \$12 making \$42 for 1905 and Interim of 23/- for 1906	5 1/2 %	\$765 buyers
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	8,000	\$100	\$50	{ \$8,000,000 \$1,200,000	\$461,467	\$1/- for year ending 31.12.05	7 1/2 %	\$165 sellers
FIRE INSURANCES.								
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	\$100	\$50	{ \$3,200,000 \$500,000	\$1,620,980	{ £ and bonus \$2 for 1.05	9 1/2 %	\$286 sales
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	{ \$1,250,000 \$150,000	\$435,236	\$40 for 1905	13 1/2 %	\$500 buyers
SHIPPING.								
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited	10,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$7,000 \$264,638	\$365	\$1 for 1906	6 1/2 %	\$15 buyers
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	10,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$250,000 \$250,000	Nil.	\$4 for year ending 30.6.07	10 1/2 %	\$37 1/2
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd.	10,000	\$15	\$15	{ \$150,000 \$150,000	\$27,101	\$1 for 1st half-year ending 30.6.07	7 1/2 %	\$27 buyers
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. (Preferred) ..	60,000	£5	£5	{ £60,000 £270,000	£3,694	\$1/- for 1906 @ ex 2/2 1/2 = \$2.24 per share ..	3 1/2 %	{ \$241 sellers \$249 buyers
Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	100,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 54,372 £400,000	Tls. 13,327	Interim of Tls. 1 1/2 for account 1907	12 %	{ Tls. 45 sales Tls. 48 buyers
"Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited	2,000,000	£1	£1	{ £1,871 \$65,000	£172,370	Interim of 1/- (Coupon No. 3 for a/c 1907 ..	4 1/2 %	43/- sellers
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$10,000 \$10,000	\$137	{ \$1.00 for year ending 30.4.1907	4 1/2 %	\$21 buyers
Taku Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	10,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 98,000 Tls. 410,479	18,730	{ \$1.50 for year ending 30.4.1907	5 %	\$10 buyers
REFINERIES.								
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	10,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$450,000	\$9,218	£8 for year ending 31.12.06	7 1/2 %	\$105 buyers
Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited	10,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ none	Tls. 8,935	\$3 for 1907	4 1/2 %	\$21 Tls. 87 1/2 buyers
Perak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	10,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ none	Tls. 8,935	Tls. 4 (8 1/2) for year ending 31.8.06	4 1/2 %	
MINING.								
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.	100,000	£1	£1	{ £110,000 £26,011	£12,546	Interim of 1/6 for a/c year ending 28.2.07 ..	4 %	Tls. 15-30 sales
Kaub Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited ..	50,000	£1	£1	{ £50,000 £4,875	£11,358	No. 12 of 1/- = 48 cents	...	\$9
DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS.								
Fenwick (Geo.) & Co., Limited	18,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$4,124	\$10,335	\$1.75 for year ending 31.12.06	11 %	\$16
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.	10,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$100,000 \$23,152	\$3,047	Interim of \$2 for six months ending June 30th 1907	6 %	\$67
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.	10,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$100,000 \$50,000	\$491,580	\$4 for 1st half-year ending June 30th, 1907 ..	8 %	\$103
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	51,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 100,000 Tls. 48,210	Tls. 10,459	Tls. 3 for year ending 30th April, 1907	4 %	Tls. 73 sales
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company, Limited ..	6,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 100,000 Tls. 19,100	Tls. 23,117	Interim of Tls. 8 for account 1907	9 %	Tls. 200 sellers
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.								
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd.	25,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 15,000	Tls. 3,388	Tls. 6 for 14 1/2 months ending 28.2.07	6 %	Tls. 101
Astor House Hotel Company, Limited (Shanghai) ..	10,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$25,000	\$10,008	\$2 1/2 for year ending 30.6.07	9 1/2 %	\$23 sales
Central Stores, Limited	50,123	\$15	\$15	{ \$15,000	\$19,178	\$1.80 for 1906	13 %	\$14
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$164,075 \$36,075	\$10,025	\$4 for 1st half-year ending 30.6.07	10 %	\$100 buyers
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.	10,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$100,000	\$56,218	Interim of \$3 1/2 for half year ending 30.6.07 ..	7 1/2 %	\$96
Humphreys Estate & Finance Company, Limited	150,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$150,000 \$208,386	\$11,567	80 cents for 1906	7 1/2 %	\$10 1/2 buyers
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	6,000	\$50	\$50	{ none	\$18,000	\$2 1/2 for 1906	7 %	\$36
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	78,000	Tls. 10	Tls. 10	{ Tls. 86,493 Tls. 170,000	Tls. 61,978	Interim of Tls. 3 for account 1907	7 1/2 %	Tls. 100 buyers
West Point Building Company, Limited	2,500	\$50	\$50	{ none	\$1,519	Interim of \$2 for half year ending June 30th ..	8 1/2 %	\$48
COTTON MILLS.								
Ewo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd.	15,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 150,000	Tls. 64,986	Tls. 10 for year ended 31.10.1906	16 1/2 %	Tls. 60 sellers
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	15,000	\$10	\$10	{ Tls. 45,939 165,000	Tls. 14,109	50 cents for year ending 31.7.07	4 1/2 %	\$10 1/2
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	{ Tls. 150,000	Tls. 36,211	Tls. 6 for year ended 30.9.06 (8 %)	11 1/2 %	Tls. 54
Laow-kung-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ none	Tls. 31,469	Tls. 8 for 1906	8 1/2 %	Tls. 90
Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 500	Tls. 500	{ Tls. 28,257	Tls. 50,663	Tls. 50 for 1906	17 1/2 %	Tls. 280 sellers
MISCELLANEOUS.								
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,604	12/6	12/6	{ £1,299	£638	1/3 per share for 1906	9 %	\$6 1/2
Campbell, Moore & Co., Limited	1,200	\$10	\$10	{ \$10,000	\$10,000	\$3 for 1905	...	\$20 sellers
China-Borneo Company, Limited	10,000	\$12	\$12	{ none	Nil.	\$1 for 1904	...	\$10 1/2 sales
China Flour Mill Co., Limited	10,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 50,000	Tls. 889	Final of Tls. 5 making Tls. 10 for 1905 ..	...	Tls. 50 buyers
China Light and Power Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	{ none	\$25,000	60 cents for year ended 31.2.06	...	16 sales
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd.	100,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$115,000 \$10,000	\$855	80 cents for 1906	9 %	\$9 sales
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	25,000	\$7 1/2	\$6	{ \$15,000 \$5,000	\$2,074	\$1.30 for year ending 31.7.07	8 %	\$16 1/2
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	400,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$11,000	\$10,804	Interim of 50 cents per share for a/c 1907 ..	8 1/2 %	\$1 1/2 sales
Hall & Holtz, Limited	21,000	\$20	\$20	{ \$186,000	\$15,002	\$2 1/2 for year ending 28.2.07	11 1/2 %	\$20 1/2 buyers
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	{ none	\$2,953	1 per share for year ending 28.2.07	7 %	\$14 1/2 buyers
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$105,000	\$4,361	Interim of \$4 for 1-year ending June 30th 07 ..	9 1/2 %	\$240 sales
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$50,000	\$4,212	Interim of 80 cents per share for a/c 1907 ..	8 %	\$251 buyers
Maatschappij tot Mijl. Borch en Landbouw exploitatie in Langkat, Limited	25,000	Ga. 100	Ga. 100	{ Tls. 547,500 Tls. 27,603	Tls. 10,374	{ Third interim of Tls. 7 1/2 making Tls. 2 1/2 for a/c 1907	9 1/2 %	Tls. 315 buyers
Peak Tramways Company, Limited	25,000	\$10	\$10	{ none	\$2,655	50p sh. or period fr. 19th Oct. to 30th Apr. 07 ..	8 1/2 %	\$12 buyers
Philippine Company, Limited	175,500	\$10	\$10	{ none	...	...	...	\$5 buyers
Shanghai Gas Company, Limited	24,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 100,000	Tls. 7,990	Interim of Tls. 3 1/2 for account 1907	7 1/2 %	Tls. 107 sales
Shanghai Horse Bazaar Co., Ltd.	5,400	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 67,323	Tls. 9,751	Tls. 4 for 1905	...	Tls. 40 sellers
Shanghai Pulp and Paper Company, Limited	4,500	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 45,000	Tls. 3,354	Final of Tls. 5 and Tls. 10 for 1906	...	Tls. 66 buyers
Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 20	Tls. 20	{ Tls. 24,820 Tls. 50,000	Tls. 7,843	Interim of Tls. 5 for a/c 1907	8 1/2 %	Tls. 115 sellers
Shanghai Waterworks Company, Limited	8,175	£20	£20	{ Tls. 190,000	Tls. 85,592	Interim of 15/- for account 1907	...	Tls. 310 buyers
South China Mining Post, Limited	6,000	\$25	\$25	{ none	\$41,934	Interim of 11 1/3 for account 1907	...	Tls. 280 buyers
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	20,000	\$5	\$5	{ none	\$478	None	6 1/2 %	\$5 1/2
Tientsin Waterworks Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 15,795	Tls. 201	40 cents for year ending 31.5.7	...	Tls. 97
Union Waterboat Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	{ none	\$349	First year	...	\$12
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$35,000	\$1,360	80 cents on 9,900 ord. shares and 1.8 on 100 Founders shares for 1.2.07	8 %	\$10
Watson, (A. S.) & Co., Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$100,000 \$25,000	\$5,482	Final of 20 cents per share making 80 cents for year ending 31.12.07	7 1/2 %	\$11
William Powell, Limited	15,000	\$10	\$10	{ none	\$41	Final of 30 cts. making 80 cts. for the year ended 30th June, 1906	...	\$5 1/2 buyers

* These shares are entitled to half of the profits.

Mails.

MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES
FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

STEAM FOR SAIGON,
SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,
COLOMBO, AUSTRALIA,
ADEN, EGYPT, MAR-
SEILLES, LONDON,
HAVRE, BORDEAUX, MEDITERRANEAN AND
BLACK SEA PORTS.

The S.S. "YARBA."

Captain Sellier, will be despatched for
MARSEILLES on TUESDAY the 26th
October, at 1 P.M.
Passage tickets and through Bills of Lading
issued for above ports, and for Australia with
prompt transshipment at Colombo.
Cargo also booked for principal places in
Europe.

Next sailings will be as follows —
S.S. ERNEST SIMON, 12th Nov.
S.S. TONKIN, 26th Nov.
S.S. POLYNESIE, 10th Dec.
S.S. TOURANE, 24th Dec.
G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.
Hongkong, 16th October, 1907. (16)

THE AMERICAN AND ORIENTAL LINE.

FOR NEW YORK.

(With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast).
THE Steamship

"HEADLEY,"
will be despatched for the above Port, on
or about SATURDAY, the 26th October.

For Freight, apply to
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 5th October, 1907. (18)

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR
STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA,
ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN
PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND
LONDON.

(Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA,
PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERI-
CAN AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.)

THE Steamship

"DELHI,"

Captain J. D. Andrews, R.N.R., carrying His
Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this
for BOMBAY, &c., on SATURDAY, the 2nd
November, at Noon, taking Passengers and
Cargo for the above Ports, in connection with
the Company's S.S. *Mooli*, 9,500 tons, from
Colombo, Passengers' accommodation in which
vessel is secured before departure from Hong-
kong.

Silk and Valuables, all Cargo for France,
and Tea for London (under arrangement)
will be transhipped at Colombo into the Mail
steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and
London, other Cargo for London, &c., will be
conveyed from Bombay by the R.M.S. *Egypt*,
due in London on 14th December, 1907.

Parcels will be received at this Office until
4 P.M. the day before sailing. The Contents
and Value of all Packages are required.

For further Particulars, apply to
E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 19th October, 1907. (2)

Intimations.

ACHEE & CO.

ESTABLISHED 1859

FURNITURE,

DEPOT

GENERAL HOUSEHOLD

REQUISITES.

&c. &c. &c.

Telephone 256.

EASTMAN'S

KODAKS, FILMS,

AND

ACCESSORIES.

AMATEUR WORK RECEIVES PROMPT and CAREFUL ATTENTION.

Hongkong, 16th May, 1907. (21)

The Whisky
of Great Age

DEWAR'S

IMPERIAL

Sole Agents. BUMANN & BERBLINGER.

16, 16 & 17, Colaba Road Central. (403)